#### FOOD FOR REFLECTION.

GATHERED FROM THE RELIGIOUS AND GENERAL PRESS.

Words of Wisdom on Religious and Moral Subjects Which are Worthy Attention

From the Thoughtful.

While They Sleep. He giveth, while they sleep, To his beloved, strength

The nerves that tire, the eyes that weep, Wake calm and clear at length At morn free mounts the thought That, wearled, earthward fell

Plain looks the task we vainly wrought, But how we cannot tell. Lay anxious thoughts anide-God's ways are not like ours; Look how His gifts unchanged abide-

The air, the light, the flowers! The sombre curtained night, With silence guarded hour-Has held mid waves of starry light, The bidding of His power.

THE GRACE OF COURTESY.

Every True Christian Ought to Possess

Ht. "Be courteous," is one of Peter's injunctions. Courtesy is not one of the Christian graces, yet every Christian ought to be courteous. Christian courtesy as Peter understood it when he wrote "Be courteous," implies a great deal more than is ordinarily understood by that term. The word "philophronos" means loving or friendly-mirated; ordinary courtesy among men and women does not necessarily include this; it is esteemed gracious conduct, or considerate regard others. So men are courteous towards even be courteous to our enemies. Thus courtesy is regarded as the result of a gentle nature or of genteel nurture; it does not necessarily consist of refined manners, of conventional conduct towards others; I have seen the best and truest courtesy among those who were not train-ed according to rules. Seelety's refinement often is the veneer that hides a coarseoften is the veneer that index a coalsa-grained nature; rustle manners do not conceal the gentle spirit. When Robert Burns was reproached by his city com-panions—squires' sons—for walking in company with one of his country friends, he replied with indignation, "Under that bonnet he carries a head, and beneath that hodden gray a heart, worth a thousand times such as yours." Courtesy is native to the heart, not the head, nor to society; it is at home in the country and the city, in the cottage and in the palace, in the crowd or in the court; it is born in the disposition; hence there are natures in which it is impossible for it to be born, or to which it can be imparted, because the essence of courtesy is generosity; it is that spirit which considers the pleas-ure or comfort of others always before its own. There are those who no amount of pence or piety can make self-forgetful or generous, and consequently there are courteous; it is not in them to be so,

courteousness as well as any other. But we cannot put it on as a dress coat for society; it is not something adventitious, rates it among the Christian graces and virtues which he exhorts us to our faith. "And to Godliness brotherly kindness: and brotherly kindness, charity." This is his exhortation, which is a fitting conclusion to this theme: "Finally, he ye all another; love all brethren, be gentle, be courteous."

THE COMPLAINING MAN.

His Selfish Grumblings Are Confes-

There are a few things which cause more real discomfort and unhappiness than the habit of complaining, and yet there are few habits more easly contracted and more difficult to abandon. We all know the habitual grumbler, the man for whom the weather is always too hot or too cold, too wet or too dry, whose clothes never suit him, whose food is never prepared to his mind, whose friends are in-considerate or unkind, whose circum-stances are always unfavorable, for whom, in fact, the world seems to wear a per-Wretched in himself contrives to infuse a sense of wretched-ness in all who are unfortunate as to be near him, and when he has worn the sympathy of all his friends threadbare by continual usage he is simply shunned

Not only nature and society, but even the conditions and opportunities of life will respond to the spirit with which we receive them. Powerty will discourage and break down one man, while in another it will build up self-relance, industry and firmness of will. To one success and wealth will prove untold opportunities of good; to another they bring temptation, feebleness and rain. For one a strong temptation only confirms his integrity; for another it proves defeat and disgrace. Amusement is a healthful and refreshing tonic to one, a subtle and enervating poison to another. If this be truly so, if life is a mirror, reflecting, with tolerable fairness, our mental and moral Not only nature and society, but ever stable fairness, our mental and mora reatures, or a structure of which we our-selves are the chief architects, it is quite clear that the complainer must lose all claim to the sympathy he craves. In truth, he is, by his murmurs, confessing his own weakness of will, or poverty of mind, or moral deficiencies. He is tak-ing the outward conditions of life and working them up with his own moods, qualities and feelings. If the result dis-please him he should seek for the bidder cause in humility and penitence. When complaints come to be fully recognized as confessions, they will be neither so loud or so numerous as they are at pres-

ent.-Philadelphia Ledger.

First Steps. "A vague desire to be better, stronger, holler, will come to nething. Character is built like the walls of an edifice, by laying one stone upon another. Lay hold of some single fault and mend it. Put the of some single fault and mend it. Fut the knife, with God's help, to some ugly be-setting sin. Stop that one leak that has let so much foul blige-water into your soul. Put into practice some long negsoul. Put into practice some long neglected duty. The first step to improvement with one person was to banish his decanters; with another, to discontinue his secular paper on Sunday morning; with another, to ask the pardon of an injured friend; with another, to go after some street arabs and take them to a mission school. He can never be rich toward God who despises a penny-worth of true piety. Holiness is just the living to the Lord in the least things as well as the greatest; for graces can only be as the greatest; for graces can only be gathered one by one."

The Helpful Spirit.

Whoever is seeking to do the will of God and follow Christ must come out of the condition of apathy, indifference and carelessness, and carnestly take hold on life in a helpful way. It is this spirit that casts out selfishness, irritableness, and fault-finding from the atmosphere of the home and fills it with the light of love, strength and joy. It gladly shares the burdens and enters into the plans that may improve the material, social and meral welfare of the community. Who can measure the blessing and good that follow the life of faithfulness in discipleship that is ever ready to do the duty that lies nearest in the home, the community, and the church in the helpful way? The Helpful Spirit.

RELIGIOUS BREVITIES,

Condensed News From the Churches Generally.

The Rev. Dr. William Lawrence was conscrated seventh Bishop of Massachusetts, last week, in succession to Phillips

A resolution offered at the recent meet-g of the Brooklyn Presbytery, censuring a General Assembly for its action in the only about it! or its

Briggs case, was laid on the table by vote of twenty to eight without discussion.

The "Protestant Society for the Study of Social Problems" in France, organized five years and, is enjoying marked pros-perity, 500 justors being on the member-phip roll. The object is to discuss sociaand economic questions from the stand-point of Evangelical Christanity. At the recent meeting held in Havre, the topics considered were Workingmen's Homes, Invalid Funds for Workingmen, The Law of Labor in the Light of God's Word,

and the like It will be remembered that M. de Rougemont was in this country last summer with a view to the establishment in Paris of a secular journal which should be in the interest of good morals and Protestantism. This has been accomplished. Le Signal is under the editorship of M. Eusene Reveillaud, and it appears to be a new departure in French journalism. We observe that the International Congress at Lausanne passed a resolution

ordially indorsing it. The Jews of Jerusalem are to all be united into a single congregation. Hitnerto the Sephardim, or Spanish Jews; the kenasim, or German Jews; and the Kolle-lim, the last mentioned being poor Isracilites, supported by contributions from abroad. Factories are also to be erected or Jewish laborers, male and female, it rder to enable all to earn their own vellhood. Baron Rothschild has again rought large additions to the Jewish col-"Sichren Jacob." In accordance with wishes only Hebrew is spoken in his

The presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Right Rev. J. Williams, of Connecticut, has issued a proest against the attempt of Bishop Henry Chauncey Reilly to create at ecclesiasti-cal organization within the limits of the ese of the Valley of Mexico. The test recites the facts of the history what is known as the Mexican trouble nd then states that Dr. Reilly presented 1884 his resignation of his jurisdiction as shop of the Valley of Mexico, and pledged himself to "exercise no Episcopal authority," and to do no "Episcopal acts, in said diocese, or in the Republic of Mex-ico," and also promised to ferbear all exercise of the functions of his office, expt with the advice and consent of the exican Commission, or on the invitaon of the ecclesiastical authority of the ese concerned, or in a vacant mission ary jurisdiction by the appointment of the presiding bishop. Bishop Williams quotes this piedge, which was signed by Dr. Rewly, in full, and pronounces his present action in Mexico to be "schismatical and contrary to the order and discipline of the Church of God."

COLLISIONS NEVER COME SINGLY A Common Superstition Among English

Engineers and Other Ballway Men. Of the superstition of sailors, fisher

olk and others we have all heard, but that such a distinguished characteristic hould have attached itself to railway ous that such a preeminently practical es of men should be the victims of dulity regarding the supernatural. such, however, is the case, rays a writer I recently had occasion to interview a

prominent railway official, and in the course of the conversation that ensued that sentleman 'nedemially alluded to two collisions which had lately occurred in the neighborhood, following up his remarks with the announcement that the local men would be in state of subdued excitement and "flurry" till a third mishap took place Sand is took place. Such is the superstition of the railway men. Upon expressing coniderable astonishment I was assured that this kind of thing was notorious among this kind of thing was notorious among railway men in general, and in this particular instance it was known that the circumstances of the two previous accidents were the chief topics among the woramen in all departments, who were also counting on the possibilities of a third director. Curiously enough a touch of realism was lent to the information just imparted by the explanation that the second of the two collisions referred to was due to the driver of one of the to was due to the driver of one of the engines—a reliable servant, noted for his alertness and precision, with an honorable record with some forty years' service-who being, it was believed, so disturbed over the "omens" of the first occurrence and so engressed with what he felt would be two other catastrophes that he committed the slight error of judgment which other coming in an opposite direction. The statement is given as the conviction of one who spent upward of a quarter of a century among railway men of all classes and who has known the driver alluded to for a long period of years. So came about a second collision, Surely supersition could go no further than this. But here is a tragic sequel—a sequel which, unfortunately, will in all probability do much to strengthen the reprehensible beliefs of these men. Two days after the interview above mentioned, within fifteen minutes' drive from the scene of the second collision, an express mail failed to take the points, a portion of the train with the tender of the engine was violently thrown across the rails and one stoker Killed. This is I ain with the tender of the engine was violently thrown across the rails and one stoker killed. This is what the railway men will term their "third mishap." "There's the third," they say, and now perhaps they will breathe freely for a scason.

# AVOID THE DEPOLY TOADSTOOL.

How the Mushroom May be Distinguished From Its Polsonous Imitator, The epidemic of deaths from toadstool polsoning continues without abatement, says the Philadelphia Record. The alarm is spread. Columns have been printed, most of them revealing the fact that the writers could not tell a toadstool from a mushroom, and terminating usually with the sage and satisfying advice to the person who who have to distinct the sage and satisfying advice to the person who who have to know how to distinct the sage and satisfying advice to the person who who have to be soon who wishes to know how to distinct the same that the sa the sage and satisfying advice to the per-son who wishes to know how to distin-guish toadstools from mushrooms that the safest plan is to "buy your mushrooms from a reliable dealer." In the mean-time, at a season when mushrooms are growing in many fields and the deadly toadstool appears in every woods, people continue to eat toadstools for mushrooms and die in consequence of their ignorance. It is comforting therefore, to see at lest It is comforting, therefore, to see at last an authoritative word on the subject in a letter from Charles Mc Ilvaine, who is the recognized New Jersey authority on hymenomycetes, to the Haddonfield News. hymenomycetes, to the Haddonfield News. Briefly, Mr. Mc Ilvaine says that in deaths from toadstool poisoning it is usually the unloaded gun which is discharged into the unloaded brain, and that it is those who think they know all about the edible mushrooms who usually get poisoned. He explains that there is but one deadly variety of toadstool, but that is very abundant. Some other toadstools will cause temporary distress. — authority states that many toadstools are just as edible as mushrooms. Mr Mc livaine says he has never found the deadly toadstool growing in a field nor the livaine says he has never found the deadly toadstool growing in a field nor the edible mushrooms in a woods. The mushroom grows directly from manure. The deadly toadstool grows from sheath, which may be either pulled up with the specimen or which may remain in the ground when the stem comes loose from it. The gills of the deadly toadstool always remain whits, or in age are slightly tinged with yellow. The mushroom gills under the cap are plakish, changing to purplish black with age. The poison of the deadly toadstool does not take effect under eight hours. The antidote is a hypodemic injection of one-sixtieth of a grain of atroping at each dose until one-twentieth of hyposemic injection of one-sixtleth of a grain of atropina at each dose until one-twentieth of a grain is administered or the action of the poison arrested. The circulation of Mr. Mc Ilvaine's explicit directions will keep people from hunting for mushrooms in the woods, will enable them to avoid the deadly toadstool and perhaps many lives.

The mean annual temperature at the Arctic regions is below 30 degrees Fahren-

perhaps many lives.

The uniform of a British life guarden

WEEKLY CHAT REGARDING WRIT-ERS AND BOOKS.

Essay on Comparative Aesthetics...The Gospel\_Its Earliest Interpretations,\_ Other Publications.

THE GENESIS OF ART FORM: AN ES-SAY ON COMPARATIVE AESTHE-TICS. By George Lansing, L. H. D., College of New Jersey (Princeton). G. P. Putnam's Sons. New York. For sale by West Johnston & Co.

The object of this book is clearly stated in the preface. "It is the result," says the author, "of an endeavor to trace to their sources, in mind or matter, the methin these methods has been identified with its action in scientific classifications" . "and their character and effects have been shown to be exemplified not alone in painting, sculpture, or architecture, to which it has been customary to confine consideration in essays of this kind, but

equally in all of the arts."

With a foundation so broad and a scope so comprehensive, we see from this pre-face what a large class of readers is ad-dressed in this book. It is the work of a scholar, fully equipped for his task by study, travel and genuine appreciation of all that is noble and beautiful in art and No reader can fail to find the help and a delight. Every asbook a help and a delight. pirant after culture, in any of the liberal arts, including music and poetry, will find something in this book to aid him in

his special search.

The principles underlying all of the arts are traced to their source, and the points of union or of difference clearly in dicated, while to the general reader, aiming at no technical knowledge or skill in any one branch, but wishing to have an intelligent appreciation of all, the book will render most valuable aid. It gives an insight into the cause and meaning of all true works of art, and distinguishes be tween them and their counterfeits.

It tells us why the masterpieces of each age, in painting, sculpture, architecture, music, poetry, oratory—live forever; why the interest in them never passed away why they remain the ideals of every gen-

It necessarily increases our enjoyment of such productions to study them under such guidance. Merits that would have escaped our untrained vision are brought out in full strength, and we wonder, as we see more clearly, why we were so blind before. We learn, too, to reject the false and meretricious, and to gain, by legrees, pure and correct taste in the ob-lects presented to our view. The charm of this book is enhanced by

the excellent illustrations, of which there are a hundred. To study them carefully with the context, is a labor of love, and they give reality to the more abstract portions of the essays, relieving them of fryness when they become somewhat meta

While we commend the work to all earnest readers, ever seeking to enlarge the range of their mental horizon, we com mend it particularly to all who expect or hope to travel in countries associated with what is most precious in the world. It would prepare them to enjoy. from the start, a great deal that one has often to take on trust, or to learn, by very slow degrees, without some such prepara-tion, or without exceptional natural genius for art in its pany forms. But the time devoted to a careful perusal of this work would be well spent, and the results would be of permanent benefit. We hope that this benefit will be extended to as large and varied a circle of students as the varied merits of the work can justly claim. THE GOSPEL AND ITS EARLIEST IN

TERPRETATIONS A STUDY OF THE TEACHINGS OF JESUS AND ITS DOCTRINAL TRANSFORMA-TIONS IN THE NEW TESTAMENT By Orello Cone, D. D. G. P. Put-nam's Sons, New York, For sale by

West Johnston & Co. Athanase Coquerel's work on "The First Historical Transformation of Christianity" furnished, the author says, the suggestion, but the suggestion only, of this work, whose object is "to elucidate suggestion, but the suggestion only, of this work, whose object is "to elucidate the teaching of Jesus, and to present, both in their relation to it and to one an-other the principal types of religious doctrine contained in the New Testament." thirty-four pages, is upon "The Historical and Critical Treatment of the New Testament," and states in what this treatment consists and what is its object—Le.—to simply ascertain fact, and leave these "to the dogmatic theologian who may make of them whatever he can." Brief allusion is made to some eminent writers upon the New Testament, who, beginning as genuine historical critics, have ended as rationalists, but refers to the fact that the historical method has made slow but sure progress. The works on biblical the ology by Kaiser and De Wette are men ned as having contributed much to this progress.

The book, proper, is divided into eight chapters, entitled, respectively, "The Teachings of Jesus," "The Jewish Christian Interpretation," "The Pauline Transformation," "The Deuters—Pauline Interpretation," "The Johannine Transformation," "Anti-Gnostic Interpretations," "The Jewish Christian Association." "The Jewish Christian Apocalyptic," and "The Gospel and Theology," An index of quotations from the New Testament, and en index of subjects are also appended. The book concludes with the following: "No teacher has appeared among men so "No teacher has appeared among men so worthy to be reverenced by them as spiritual master as Jesus of Nazareth, Christian union—that divine dream of the noblest spirits of Christendom—is potentially contained in his gospel. The tendencies toward it in the Church, already becoming marked in an unspoken consensus of many of the most enlightened and spiritual believers, denote the practical real. ual believers, denote the practical reali-zation of this gospel conceived as a doczation of this gospel conceived as a doc-trine and a principle of life. They are manifested in the greater emphasis which is placed upon the word of Jesus; in the growing indifference to the speculations of his followers, early and late; in the in-creasing apppreciation of the reverent criticism which separates between the divine word and human tradition, and specu-lations concerning it; and in the prevalent sentiment of fraternity and toleration in which the spirit of the gospel is expressed. which the spirit of the gospel is expressed. There will then be Christian union, and not before, when men shall have come to estimate the sospel and theology, each at its true value, according to its origin and fruitfulness; when they shall reverence and cherish the teachings of Jesus as the word of life, and discard the speculative christologies and metaphysical systems which have divided Christendom into opposing camps, and exalted doctrine in posing camps, and exalted doctrine in-stead of love to the rank of "the greatest stead of love to the rank of "the greatest thing in the world;" when theologians shall place the emphasis of the gospel where Jesus placed it, upon conduct rather than upon dosma, practising his reserve regarding destiny and things unknowable; and when preachers shall discourse more of righteousness and the kingdom of God, and less of theologies and the kingdom to come. Then character and not speculative opinions will be the test of Christian fellowship, and the only heretic will be he whose life is false because not grounded upon the word of the Master. This consummation will denote the Return To Jesus. When the Church, having come to herself, shall gather her the Return To Jesus. When the Church, having come to herself, shall gather her scattered children from their fruitless quest in the mazes of theology into a union upon the common ground of the Divine gospel, she will begin to see the realization of the dream of the spiritual supfemacy, which her prophets have dreamed for ages, in the quickening of her heart and in the enlistment under her banker of the totality of the most enlightened conscience and intelligence of manened conscience and intelligence of man-

THE VIRGINIA MEDICAL MONTHLY,
OCTOBER: Landon B. Edwards, M.
D., 106 west Grace street, Editor and
Proprietor. For sale by West Johnston

The Table of Contents shows seven orisinal communications contributed by Luth-

INTHELITERARY WORLD | er B. Grandy, M. D., of Atlanta; Bedford er B. Grandy, M. D., of Atlanta; Bedford Brown, M. D., of Alexandria; R. A. Lancaster, M. D., of Galnesville, Fila.; John N. Upshur, M. D., of Richmond; Victor C. Vaughan, Ph. D., M. D., of Ann Arbor, Mich.; Reginald Sayre, M. D., of New York, and Charles G. Cannaday, M. D., of Roanoke. The papers contributed by these gentlemen are marked by even more than the degree of interest which characterizes this department of the Medical Monthly, and which is, of course, not less due to the subjects discussed than the manner of their discussion. Mr. Grandy's paper, "A Contribusion." discussed than the manner of their discus-sion. Mr. Grandy's paper, "A Contribu-tion to The History of The Discovery of Modern Surgical Anaesthesia—with some New Data Relative to the Work of Dr. Crawford W. Long," is of particular value, as giving some reliable information as to the fact of Dr. Long's priority in the use of ether, and his right to the honor due the discoverer of what places him among the benefactors of the race. This paper is twelve p.ges in length, and the introduction of data in the shape of facsimile letters regarding the great discov-ery and its modest claimant increases its value as well as its interest. It certainly places the honor where it is clearly due-upon a southern physician as generous and as disinterested as he was able and progressive.
Two pages of the "Monthly" are devot-

ed to clipical reports, three to a letter upon the history and work of the Medical Examining Board of Virginia, by Dr. J. Edgar Chancellor, of Charlottesville; twenty-five to a record of society and board proceedings, nine to analyses, selection etc., eight to book notices, two to obt record (of William Beverly Towles, M. D.), and seven to editorials, INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION CONCILIATION, SOME CHAPTERS FROM THE INDUSTRIAL HISTORY

OF THE PAST THIRTY YEARS London, For sale by West, Johnston & This book is a compilation from the

writings of men who have taken a successful step in the solution of the great industrial problem, and its object is to present an account of their methods with as much brevity as is consistent with It contains only ninety-nine clearness. pages, divided into twelve chapters— tion in the Building Trades of Boston and 'Trades Unions as Affected by Law,' 890; "The Industrial Situation," 1876; "Aroitration in England," 1889-1876; "Conciliation in England," 1890-1875; "Conciliation in England," 1869-1896; "Conciliation in Belgium:" "Conciliaton Between Mason-Builders and Bricklayers in New York:" "Concillation Between Mason-Builders and Bricklayers in Chicago;" "Concilia-tion in the Building Trades of Boston and Vicinity." The authorities quoted are Hen-ry Crompton and Robert Spence Watson The industial question is conceded to be the question of the day, and one whose solution has got to be met. "Vox human vox Del" and the "Magnificent Masses will be heard. How the problem will solved, time will demonstrate; that its solution is not far distant, crowding events are daily testifying. Any book, therefore, however modest its pretensions, which bears upon so important a subject, and which has any claim to sincerity of purpose and comprehension of the labor problem, is entitled to careful attention. Miss Lowell's book has no claim to inality; she tells us at once that it is a compilation; but for so small a compass she has compiled sensibly, clearly and well, and her sympathy with the work of solution is evident throughout.

#### HOW SHE TELLS A STORY.

A Woman's Wonderful Ability in Spinning a Long Yarn About Nothing.

It is marvelous how a woman will spin out the story of some occurence that a man would dismiss in a half-dozen words, says the Boston Transcript. She will fondle it as if it was a precious baby; she will crowd it with incident, and enter into particulars with a minuteness that is simply appalling. And she will tell
the same story, with all its particularity,
a Gozen times a day if she be given the
opportunity, and to the same persons, indeed, if they will allow it. The fact is, woman is a talking animal, and she talks utgrudgingly. Man is either too mean or too lazy to speak fluently. He lacks magination, also-the imagination that thinks many words are equivalent to much matter. With woman, on the other hand, to talk is to live. Her vocals organs need no spurr, no lubricant; they workwithout friction. For example, a woman has seen a horse run away and deposit its driver by the side of the road. Hear

"Oh, such a terrible thing I saw to-day Oh, such a terrible thing I saw to-day.

It makes me shudder every time I think of it! I really don't believe I shall ever get over it. It was perfectly awful. What was it? I'm almost afraid to tell you; it will shock you, I am sure. Well, I had been thinking that I would go in town been larger the first pleasant day—you know shopping the first pleasant day-you know what wather we've been having; it has been rain, rain, rain right along, and there hasn't been a decent washday for I don't know how long. Just as we turned into Washington street I saw the people rushing frantically toward the corner. I would ing frantically toward the corner. I won-dered what it was all about, and I told Mrs. Smiddle, who was with me, I guessed Mrs. Smiddle, who was with me, I guessed it must be fire, but she thought it was a procession. What a funny idea, wasn't it? I thought so at the time, but, of course, he didn't let on; you know what a touchy tring Mrs. Smiddle is. I began to look around for the fire engine. I thought it wa: funny I didn't hear the gongs. You know how they keep their belis clanging. All of a sudden a horse and wagon came tearing down the streets. My heart was in my mouth in a minute. 'For the Lord's sake,' said I to Mrs. Smiddle, 'what are we going to do? We'll all be killed.' She had turned as white as a sheet, and I didn't know but what she'd faint away right there. Just as the team got opposite to us the horse ran up against a post or something and fall de. right there. Just as the team got opposite to us the horse ran up against a post or something and fell flat on his stomach. The wagon was smashed all to pleces and the man was thrown out and killed, they said, but I don't know for certain. As I told Mrs. Smiddle at the time, I was so frightened I didn't know where I was or what I was doing. I asked a policeman if the man was killed. He looked at me a moment and then said: 'What did you say, madam?' So I asked him again, and moment and then said: 'What did you say, madam?' So I asked him again, and then he told me yes, the man was killed. It was an awful thing, and I was so excited and so nervous that I thought I should drop. I told Mrs. Smiddle that I was just as frishtened as I could be, and she said she never was so frightened in all her life."

Dreams of Authors.

who would believe that the actual sleeping dream of an author could be used as literary material—part of his mental stock in trade? But this has been so. They are of little use for consecutive narrative, although I have been told that Mrs. Southworth derived the plots of some of her stories from suggestions of her dreams. As a rule, dreams furnish only situations or impressions which are likely to be both subtle and intense.

Who would believe that the actual

Who does not remember some haunting melody of his dreams whose sweetness moved him to tears, some glimmering landscape, some strange and weird jour neying or faces that suddenly appeared and as suddenly vanished in this quaint borderiand of the mind?

"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" came, it is said, from Mr. Stevenson's dream peo-ple, and the littensity of the impression produced by this fantastic creation would produced by this fantastic creation would suggest such an origin. But no moral sense exists in the irresponsible region of sleep, so that the graver and deeper lessons which the thoughtful reader must draw from Mr. Stevenson's pages must have been evolved in his waking moments.—Kate Field's Washington.

There are about 1,700,000 Christians in There are about 1,700,000 Christians in India out of a population of about 280,-000,000. The great majority of the Christians in the country are Roman Catholics. The latest English importation in the line of language is the expression, "O I say!" and it now rivals "Don't' ye know?" in popularity among the angle-maniacs. MORE FOREIGN FOLKS.

MISS NEWTON TELLS MORE OF THE PEOPLE AT THE FAIR.

An Interesting Account of Their Lives and Habits\_The God-Mother Country of

America....Norway and Japan.

(Article II .- Written for The Times.) Spain is represented in the group of foreign buildings by a fac-simile of the "Lonja," or board of trade at Valencia, whose central hall, with high-arched roof supported and made beautiful by many tapering columns, is most impressive, but the chief interest in the Spanish memorials centres in the caravels and the Convent of La Rabida. Convent of La Rabida-there is a fascination in the very name! The strange magnetism that hangs ever about the word convent follow-ed by the soft Spanish name, La Rabida (meaning, in English, the mad lady) fills

building, while thoughts and fancies of medieval mysteries run riot in the brain. It was at La Rabida, it will be remembered, that good Father Marchena gave refuge to the then much scoffed at Columbus in his most friendless and discouraged hour, and the venerable monastery has here been reproduced and appropriately made a museum for Columbus relics. The walls of its rambling and eccentric passages are lined with paintings depicting every phase of the life and career of the discoverer, the artists seeming to have been at pains to make his features as unlike as possible in each picture, until after seeing what are supposed to be portraits of him taken under all conditions and from every point of view, we come away with the haziest idea of his real

feet along towards the quaint

Protected by glass cases, but unrolled o that they may be read, are many rare historical papers, most notable of which is the original commission of Ferdinand and Isabella to Columbus to start on his voyage of discovery. Above this paper a placard declares it to be the most preclous historical document in the world, requests gentlemen to bare heads in passing before it. Such relics as a photograph of the bones of Colum-bus, a locket containing some of his dust, and a wooden shutter from the house where he was born are looked upon with awe and reverence by the superstitious, smiled at by the iconoclastic, and regarded with a questioning kind of interest by those who go to neither extreme, and who, in great part, compose the throng of people that toll cheerfully and laboriously up steep wooden steps, and pause to take breath upon galleries which look out through pretty arches, upon a court gay and exhilarating with the blended colors and perfumes of a thousand flowers.

Those who saw the caravels in Hampton Roads (where they rode the waves as debonairly in the presence of the grim men of war around them as though conscious that they had accomplished a feat of which none of the great armed ships built for no nobler end than that of bararously destroying human life will ever able to boast) are glad to find them again, moored on Lake Michigan. If England is our mother country, Spain might fitly be called our God-mother country, since she it was who stood sponsor for the action of that high priest of navigation, Columbus, and gave a hitherto unnamed and unknown conti-

We are inclined to think, however, that she must have been one of the fairy god-mothers the story books tell of, after secing the little fleet provided by her for the

sea in a bowl. Had the bowl been stronger, the tale would be longer"-thus runs the old rhyme. The wonder is that the story of the Spanish sailors should be so long.

Norway. variety to the already charming cluster of foreign buildings. In the Fisheries Building they have elaborately illustrated the characteristics of their favorite pursuit, while their little craft, the "Viking" (even smaller than the smaller than the caravels, though much plainer and sturdier-looking, as though fastioned for rougher seas) with pennants fashioned for rougher seas) with pennants flying, and deck surrounded by an unique wall of round shields, gallantly rides the waves of the Lake, and calls to mind Longfellow's stirring ballad, "The Skeleton in Armor," founded upon traditions of the early exploits of the Norweglans. One can almost see the rugged corsain in such a ship as this, cutting throug towards shores beyond the wrath of the royal sire, and laughing as he tosses the foam from his drinking horn, while he shouts over the waters behind him the toward to his newton behind him the

toast to his native land, "Skoal to the Northland, Skcal!" Amid so many memorials of the discovery of America by the white men of the East, one's thoughts naturally turn to the aboriginal people of the new-found world—the red men of the setting sun. Where are they? Have they been left out of this world's tryst? or do they scorn to dance at a fete which celebrates the decline of their star? No, they are here, and may be found in their little village of bark huts, going through the occupations of their every-day life as placifly as though the trackless forest guarded them from tresspass of the "pale face." In the first hut I entered an Indian youth and girl were busy weaving mats and baskets of every hue and device of "sweet grass," which filled the atmosphere with the delicate fresh scent of the woods. I was slad to bring away a dainty yellow basket woven by the deft fingers of the quiet, bronzefaced little maiden who prettily called herself "Chosen." The next hut was filled with workers in bead, and other ornamental Indian work. In one corner sat a venerable chief above whose head was a with workers in bead, and other ornamental Indian work. In one corner sat a venerable chief above whose head was a placard introducing him as "Deerfoot" (in his youth the fastest runner in the world), and requesting visitors to talk to "This polite and interesting gentleman." After this invitation we feit in courtesy bound to make some remark to him in passing, and not noticing that the card also said that he was from Seneca, New York, we, somewhat tritely, tried to open a conversation by asking where he lived. "Did you read that card:" he demanded in a "big Ingin" voice rather suggestive of tomahawks and severed scalps. "Yes," we tremblingly acknowledged. "Then if you have common sense, you know where we tremblingly acknowledged. "Then if you have common sense, you know where I live," he growled. We stammered a most humble apology, and without attempting further sociability, shook the dust of the Indian village from our shoes with an alacrity that would have done credit to a deerfoot himself. At the opposite end of the grounds is the Esquimaux village, where at all hours the red posite end of the grounds is the Esqui-maux village, where at all hours the red sons of Labrador may be seen paddling about in slender canoes which they propel with one long oar, paddle shaped at each end, and rounded to fit the hand in the middle. They spin over the water, dipping the paddle in first on one side and then on the other-see-saw fashion-forcibly reminding one of a tight-rope dancer with his balancing pole. The summer clothes

reminding one of a tight-rope dancer with his balancing pole. The summer clothes, for which they have discarded their furry attire, are of white cotton, with a pointed hood of the same material which covers the head and ears, and from which the brown weather-besten face with the inevitable pipe in the mouth peers forth right foreignly. Inside the huts are the funny Esquimaux mamas with their sleepy "papooses", on their backs.

Japan

Japan
From bleak Esquimaux-land to flowery
Japan—what a contrast! As the sealflehers have been considerately quarter-

ed on the banks of a pond, where they may be happy in the amphibious life that they love, so the most aesthetic people in the world have been as fittingly assigned the prettiest site in the Columbian city. Four arched bridges from as directions smanthe largem. many opposite directions span the lagoon and connect the main grounds with a wooded island, which makes a welcome wooded island, which makes a website and lovely spot of green in the midst of the snow-white city, and embowers the "Hooden," as the Japanese building —a fac-simile of an ancient temple—is called. Here these color-loving folk from their temporary home (resplendent with its lacquer and other beautiful work, the secrets of whose manufacture are known only to the subjects of the Mikado) may feast their eyes by day upon blossoms whose mingled odours make a potpourri as delicious as the pungent breath of their own rose jars, while at night innumerable electric lights and paper lanterns blend their rays into a bouquet of color as gorgeous as ever queen's garden wore. Here a cup of genuine Japanese tea may be had with

The Japs have also bazasrs filled with their wares in the Midway Plaisance and artistic sections in the Liberal Arts the ear with a charm that hurries our and Forestry buildings, all under the management of natives. In the Forestry building it is refreshing to come upon their attractive exhibit, which doe boast of the largest stump, or the widest plank, or the longest leg, or anything else that ends in "est", but is fantastically and charmingly built of reeds and bamboo, and filled with the most Japanesy and dainty articles made of native woods. Seated in one corner of this little house

or without

"ceremony", accord

the size of the silver coin exchanged for

was a wise-looking Jap, intent upon a book which lay open before him. I was so astonished to see an evidently intel-ligent man, neatly attired in American clothes (for all his sloping eyes!) actually reading, seriously and gravely, a book over whose pages were scattered, in what seemed to be a very random way, the queer-looking figures whi are wont to see upon tea-boxes and brica-brac, but are given to look upon mere ornamentation, rather than as havany serious bearing upon the affairs of life, that I nearly forgot the unwritten law against prying into what co cerns us not in staring too inquisitively upon the droll page. The leaves of the book were dog-eared and yellowed with age, and I longed to possess the key to its puzzling contents. Was it some deep work of scientific lore, or a chef d'ouvre of Japanese poet, or was it some thrilling tale of oblique-eyed love and tinysandalled beauty?

The poor foreigners are in a fair way to be worn out with two questions al-ways being asked them by our American public. To the first. "How do you like our country?" They show great tact in replying: "I like very much the Amer-ica," or "the America is very big, very good country." The second. "How you like our climate?" they are apt to receive with less prudence. Oppresse if they come from the north, by the heat, or shivering with cold, if they are from the south, they are often more candid than courteous in giving vent to their feelings. One of them answered this question so cleverly that I wish that I could remember under what flag he came over, "Ah!" he exclaimed. "You have no climate in the America, only samples of weather!" A description that would never apply to our sunny Virginia. though it was much to the point in lake-bound Chicago.

MARY MANN PAGE NEWTON.

A PRENCH SUNDAY.

The Scene of a Rag Fair\_Motley Collection of Articles.

On Sundays there was a slight change Ing the little fleet provided by her for the expedition, for, in the light of the 19th century ideas concerning ship-bullding, it would seem full as great a hazard to set out on a voyage around the world in the "Santa Maria," as to ride to a party, a la Cinderella, in a coach fashioned by touch of magic wand from a pumpkin!

"Three wise men of Gotham went to sea in a low! Head the lowel hear stronger. of the modern restorer, booths were set up, or else the merchant's stock in trade as laid out on the bare, dusty ground. I have never seen such & motley tion. There were piles of rags that looked In the laudation of Columbus it has not been forgotten that even before his day the adventurous Norse probably found their way to the New World, and the picturesque gables of a modest little house of their own Norway pine adds further were never came across any of well as in the laudation of Columbus it has not germs to devastate all Europe, old dresses, old shoes, old hats, old sheets, old towels, old bits of old cloth and cotton; there were books— we never came across any of astruments; there were chairs and tables and beds and pieces of rusty iron and brass; there were new berets and peasants' caps, and the slippers with gaudy flowers on the toes which are so much worn in the country about here; and there were even antiquities, amongst which oc-casionally was something worth picking up. One man was eager to force upon us a lantern, which, he said, was Henri II.; and another had a lovely old cupper water-cooler, with a portrait of some ancient Toulousian dignitary beaten upon it; and this we captured without any pressing, much to the satisfaction of an interested crowd who had come out to be

> For it was a curious feature of the ragmarket, as of the other in the Place du Capitole, that those who attended it seemed to have gathered there less for business than pleasure. Now and then a bargain was made, when a peasant stepped in front of the new caps and tried on one after another, and examined the effect in a broken bit of looking-glass lent him by the old woman in charge. But, as a rule, the people simply looked at everything as they wandered about, before going into the church to hear a mass in the friendly, familiar way in which Southern Catholics take their reli-gion. The briskest trade of the morning was really on the church porch, where women sold rolls and cake, and beggars demanded an alms. And while the market flourished outside St. Gernin, inside mass after mass was said in the chapels, with the hideous frescoes on the walls, and there was a never-ceasing stream of people down the nave and alses, by the piers, where all the stone jointing is carefully and neatly painted. But fortunately, not the worst detail can destroy the solemnity and impressiveness of this fine old Romanesque interior as a whole. On Sunday afternoon the museum was open and admission free. Here Toulou-

> visitors walk decorously through the gal-leries where there are few pictures of note-chiefly those bought by the State at the Salon of recent years; a few of historical interest, as, for example, one showing. Nanoleon assisting at showing Napoleon assisting at a great fete on the Garonne-and where there is a marvelous collection of Romanesque sculptures, sad witnesses of the beauty gone forever from St. Gernin and many another ancient church of Languedoc. This museum of old was a Francican monastery. If in France the State has taken many buildings from the clergy, it has been most often to hand them over to the people. All through the provinces you find churches or convents turned into galleries, and the Frenchman now come once came to pray. The old architectu gives additional interest to provincial collections, which usually contain something worth seeing. I know of no museum, however, so lovely in itself as the one at Toulouse, with its beautiful cloisters.-Harper's Magazine for October.

### Two Turnings.

And my love stood by:
I went to his side with a heart elate,
And "Little I care," said I,
"Little care I how rough the weather,
While thou and I are safe together!" I came to a turn in my fate,

But my love was gone: There came no word through the silent

gate,
Though I watched and prayed till dawn;
And "Little care I how fair the weather,
Since love and I are no more together!"
—Florence E. Pratt, in November Lippincett's.

MEN'S WINTER WEAR.

STYLES TO BE SEEN DURING THE COMING SEASON.

Coats Will be Longer Than Last Year, and the Cut and Material Will Both Be Quieter.

Clothing for men this winter-men who pride themselves upon always being fash. ionably dressed-will be quieter in cut and material than ever before. Besides, the style in cut and finish of all kinds of garments will be in harmony with the fabrics that are fashionable. Fashion has decreet that blue, which was worn so much last winter, shall give place to gray, and this will be the leading color this winter, Overcoats will, of course, engage the attention of the well-dressed man. The Chesterfield or fly front oversack goes on forever, and neither waxes nor wanes in popularity. The only difference between the Chesterfield of this year and that of last year, says the New York Press is that the new is a trifle larger than the old. Soft dark gray is the staple materia although smooth-faced blacks, blue as browns will suit some people better in heavy garments for real cold wa kerzeys and smooth-faced beavers will be the favorites.

## Uisters and Box Overcoats.

The new ulster will be next in populars ty to the Chesterfield. It is variestly known as the kennel, the paddock and the racing coat. It is close fitting and long and has a very swell effect. And after all, it is nothing but a long surrous all. ewmarket, or a close fitting sack newmarket, of a close fitting sack ves-tians, covert coatings and light colored, smooth-faced fabrics are the materials from which it will be made, and it will average fifty inches in length, with a waist length of nineteen and a half inches.

The back will be cut whole and will make up at the hip buttons to a width of from six to six and a half inches. There will be an abundance of drapery to the skires, which will open at the right side. The fronts will usually be finished with a fy, with a roll of moderate length, with lapsia two and a quarter and collar thre wide. Occasionally they will be heavily double-breasted. Collars and cuffs, the double-breasted. Collars and cufs, the latter from three and a half to four inches deep, may be of velvet if desired-indeed, this material will be the more favored. Either double or single stitching may be used. The his prockets will be createst. used. The hip pockets will be cr shaped and have flaps of ample proper

Lovers of the box overcoat may indulge their fancy this year and be in perfect style. It will be longer this year than last—that is, from forty-six to forty-eight inches, Double-breasted fronts. well-peaked lapels three and a half to four inches wide, with corners well rounded; collar of veivet, a trife par-rower, with corners rounded also; large sleeves, with full cuffs, double stitched, with seams lapped, strapped or stitched to match, and wide is on our fire to to match, and wide in or out flaps to all pockets.

Inverness Capes Over Evening Wear,

The Inverness has come to stay, Scidom during the coming season will any-thing else be worn over evening dress. Full and free, it will hang from the shoulders, made of noft material, gon-erally of dark effects. From forty-four to forty-eight inches will be the average length. The Prussian collar will be the length. The Prussian collar will be favorite in this garment.

There are very few changes in even-ing dress, the main ones being increased length and narrowness of skirt and a more decided V-shaped opening for vers rials. There will be crepes, too, which wi be quite popular, dress broadclots cloth finished worsteds, well suited to purpose, and worsted vicunas, which be considerably used by the extrem swell. Oxfords, which are ultra-probably become more popular a season advances. The shawl roll continue to be the more popular, but peaked cape will still be worn by older and more stald. The yest will single breasted, unless of white or in silk; will close with three buttons and a half inches apart or four but two inches, and will have a narro with a straight crease. If double bre More frequently than last year the will be made of the same materia the coat, but many good dressers

the coat, but many good dreams will prefer silk. An elegant trimmbe for silk vests is an elegant trimmbe for silk vests is an elegant of narrow sik braid, called trease de gilet, which shows in a fancy tubular cord effect.

There will be no side strine on the trousers this year, but a handsome electrousers this year, but a handsome electrousers this year, but a handsome electrousers the material will take its place. Some will wear side seams otherwise. Some will wear side seams otherwise will be of medium width. The trousers will be of medium width. The trouxers will be of medium width, averaging eighteen to eighteen and a half inches at the knee and sevenisen to seventeen and a half inches at the bottom, well hollowed over the insteps and with a slight spring.

Day Wear and Half-Dress Styles,

Longer and fuller of skirt than ever will be the double-breasted frock, whether for dress or half dress. For day dress it will be made of black worsted, thirst or some be made of black worsted, thisse or some other dressy fabric, and will range from forty-one to forty-three inches in fell length, with a waist length of eighteen and a half inches for a man of average height. Ample lapels will mark the height of style, well peaked and rolling to the third button hole. The roll will be single stitched or bound to unitate cord, and the sleeves will be finished with deep rests, closed with three buttons. The vest and the sleeves will be finished with deep rents, closed with three buttons. The year worn with this cont will usually be of the same material. Fancy vestings will be worn to some extent, however, and may be either single or double-breasted, with a V-shaped opening. The single-breasted year will open about 15 inches for a man of average height, will be 25-12 inches long, close with five buttons and have a notched collar. The double-breasted year will have four buttons, will be higher long, and will have well-peaked, separate lapels. A fine stripe or unobtrustive dock

long, and will have well-peaked, separate lapels. A fine stripe or unobtrustive check which will be the correct thing for the trousers, which will be 19 to 19 1-2 inches at the bettom, with a small spring.

For half dress the style and finish will be practically the same as for dress, but the coat will be from forty-three to forty-five inches long. Oxford mixtures and grays in worsteds, cheviots, vicunas, thibets, etc., will be worn, tending to lighter shades as the season advances.

The cutaway suit this year more than ever before rivals the double-breasted frock for day dress. Indeed, many whose taste in dress is above reproach, give it the preference. This, for reasons which are obvious from its apparance. The coat will be from thirty-seven to thirty-eight inches in length, and eighteen and a half inches at the waist. The lowest button will be about five and a half inches above the valst seam, whence the skirts will be the taist seam, whence the skirts will be cut away with a graceful curve and a very narrow width at the bottom. The roll will be of moderate length, from five to five and a half inches long, edges single stitched close and sleeves finished with a deep rent closed with three buttons. Oxford and Cambridge mixtures will be much used for the fall suit or for coat and vest only. The vest and trousers will be the same as described, with the double-preasted frock.

breasted frock.
Sack suits will be much the same as ever, except that the coat will be a triffs longer than before. Since they are worn for business only, wide latitude may be indulged in the materials. Only don't get anything except what is soft.

According to a correspondent of the Photographisches Arctiv., the desideratum of printing photographs on marble has now been realized to such a degree as to insure a genuine artistic result, and this by a process both simple and economical.